PREPARATION AND OPERATIONS OF THE MISSION PERFORMANCE CENTRE (MPC) FOR THE COPERNICUS SENTINEL-3 MISSION

S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report

S3-A

Cycle No. 078

Start date: 25/10/2021

End date: 21/11/2021

S3-B

Cycle No. 059

Start date: 03/11/2021

End date: 30/11/2021



Mission
Performance
Centre

SENTINEL 3



Ref.: S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059

Issue: 1.0

Date: 07/12/2021

Contract: 4000111836/14/I-LG

Customer: ESA	Document Ref.:	S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059		
Contract No.: 4000111836/14/I-LG	Date:	07/12/2021		
	Issue:	1.0		

Project:	PREPARATION AND OPERATIONS OF THE MISSION PERFORMANCE CENTRE (MPC) FOR THE COPERNICUS SENTINEL-3 MISSION								
Title:	S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report								
Author(s):	SLSTR ESLs								
Approved by:	D. Smith, SLSTR ESL Coordinator	Authorized by	Frédéric Rouffi, OPT Technical Performance Manager						
Distribution:	ESA, EUMETSAT, S3MPC conso	rtium							
Accepted by ESA	S. Dransfeld, MPC Deputy TO for OPT P. Féménias, MPC TO								
Filename	S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059 - i1	r0 - SLSTR Cyclic Repo	ort 078-059.docx						

Disclaimer

The work performed in the frame of this contract is carried out with funding by the European Union. The views expressed herein can in no way be taken to reflect the official opinion of either the European Union or the European Space Agency.









S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 078 – S3B Cycle No. 059

Ref.: S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059

Issue: 1.0

Date: 07/12/2021

Page: iii

Changes Log

Version	Date	Changes					
1.0	07/12/2021	First Version					

List of Changes

Version	Section	Answers to RID	Changes



S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 078 – S3B Cycle No. 059

Ref.: S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059

Issue: 1.0

Date: 07/12/2021

Page: iv

Table of content

1	PRO	CESSING BASELINE VERSION	
2	INST	RUMENT MONITORING	2
	2.1	INSTRUMENT TEMPERATURES	2
	2.2	DETECTOR TEMPERATURES	4
	2.3	SCANNER PERFORMANCE	6
	2.4	BLACK-BODIES	8
	2.5	DETECTOR NOISE LEVELS	10
	2.5.1	SLSTR-A VIS and SWIR channel signal-to-noise	
	2.5.2	2 SLSTR-B VIS and SWIR channel signal-to-noise	12
	2.5.3	3 SLSTR-A TIR channel NEDT	13
	2.5.4	4 SLSTR-B TIR channel NEDT	
	2.6	CALIBRATION FACTORS	17
	2.6.1	1 VIS and SWIR radiometric response	17
3	LEVE	EL-1 PRODUCT VALIDATION	22
	3.1	GEOMETRIC CALIBRATION/VALIDATION	22
	3.2	RADIOMETRIC VALIDATION	24
	3.3	IMAGE QUALITY	27
4	LEVE	EL-2 SST VALIDATION	28
5	LEVE	EL 2 LST VALIDATION	29
	5.1	CATEGORY-A VALIDATION	Error! Bookmark not defined.
	5.2	CATEGORY-C VALIDATION	Error! Bookmark not defined.
	5.3	LEVEL-3C ASSESSMENT	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
6	LEVE	EL 2 FRP VALIDATION	40
	6.1	FRP VALIDATION	40
7	EVE	NTS	48
	7.1	SLSTR-A	48
	7.2	SLSTR-B	48
0	ADDI	ENDIV A	40



S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 078 – S3B Cycle No. 059

Ref.: S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059

Issue: 1.0

Date: 07/12/2021

Page: v

List of Figures

Figure 1: OME temperature trends for SLSTR-A Cycle 078 (left) and SLSTR-B Cycle 059 (right) showing the paraboloid stops and flip baffle (top two plots) and optical bench and scanner and flip assembly (lower two plots). The vertical dashed lines indicate the start and end of the cycle. Each dot represents the average temperature in one orbit
Figure 2: Baffle temperature trends for SLSTR-A Cycle 078 (left) and SLSTR-B Cycle 059 (right). The vertical dashed lines indicate the start and end of the cycle. Each dot represents the average temperature in one orbit 3
Figure 3: SLSTR-A detector temperatures for each channel for the last year of operations. Discontinuities occur for the infrared channels where the FPA was heated for decontamination. The vertical dashed lines indicate the start and end of each cycle. Each dot represents the average temperature in one orbit. The different colours indicate different detectors
Figure 4: SLSTR-B detector temperatures for each channel for the last year of operations. Discontinuities occur for the infrared channels where the FPA was heated for decontamination. The vertical dashed lines indicate the start and end of each cycle. Each dot represents the average temperature in one orbit. The different colours indicate different detectors5
Figure 5: SLSTR-A scanner and flip jitter for Cycle 078, showing mean and stddev from expected position per orbit (red and blue respectively) for the nadir view (left) and oblique view (right). The plots show the nadir scanner (top), oblique scanner (middle) and flip mirror (bottom).
Figure 6: SLSTR-B scanner and flip jitter long term in Cycle 059, showing mean and stddev difference from expected position per orbit (red and blue respectively) for the nadir view (left) and oblique view (right). The plots show the nadir scanner (top), oblique scanner (middle) and flip mirror (bottom)7
Figure 7: SLSTR-A blackbody temperature and baseplate gradient trends during Cycle 078. The vertical dashed lines indicate the start and end of the cycle. Each dot represents the average temperature in one orbit
Figure 8: SLSTR-A and SLSTR-B long term trends in average +YBB temperature, showing yearly variation. The vertical dashed lines approximately indicate the 1 st January 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 9
Figure 9: SLSTR-B blackbody temperature and baseplate gradient trends during Cycle 059. The vertical dashed lines indicate the start and end of the cycle. Each dot represents the average temperature in one orbit9
Figure 10: VIS and SWIR channel signal-to-noise of the measured VISCAL signal in each orbit for the last year of operations for SLSTR-A. Different colours indicate different detectors. The vertical dashed lines indicate the start and end of each cycle
Figure 11: SLSTR-A NEDT trend for the thermal channels in Cycle 078. Blue points were calculated from the cold blackbody signal and red points from the hot blackbody. The square symbols show results calculated from the nadir view and crosses show results from the oblique view. Results are plotted for all detectors and integrators, which is why there are several different levels within the same colour points (particularly for S8 and F2)



S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 078 – S3B Cycle No. 059

Ref.: S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059

Issue: 1.0

Date: 07/12/2021

Page: vi

Figure 12: SLSTR-B NEDT trend for the thermal channels in Cycle 059. Blue points were calculated from the cold blackbody signal and red points from the hot blackbody. The square symbols show results calculated from the nadir view and crosses show results from the oblique view. Results are plotted for all detectors and integrators, which is why there are several different levels within the same colour points (particularly for S8 and F2)
Figure 13: Variation of the radiometric gain derived from the VISCAL signals for SLSTR-A VIS channels for the last year of operations (nadir view). Different colours represent different detectors. The vertical dashed lines indicate the start and end of each cycle
Figure 14: Variation of the radiometric gain derived from the VISCAL signals for SLSTR-A SWIR channels for the last year of operations (nadir view). Different colours represent different detectors. The vertical dashed lines indicate the start and end of each cycle
Figure 15: Variation of the radiometric gain derived from the VISCAL signals for SLSTR-B VIS channels for the past year (nadir view). Different colours represent different detectors. The vertical dashed lines indicate the start and end of each cycle
Figure 16: Variation of the radiometric gain derived from the VISCAL signals for SLSTR-B SWIR channels for the past year (nadir view). Different colours represent different detectors. The vertical dashed lines indicate the start and end of each cycle
Figure 17: SLSTR-A daily offset results in km from the GeoCal Tool analysis for Nadir along- and across-track (top two plots) and Oblique along- and across-track (bottom two plots) for Cycle 078. The error bars show the standard deviation
Figure 18: SLSTR-B daily offset results in km from the GeoCal Tool analysis for Nadir along- and across-track (top two plots) and Oblique along- and across-track (bottom two plots) for Cycle 059. The error bars show the standard deviation
Figure 19: Ratio of SLSTR-A and OLCI-A radiances (red) and SLSTR-B and OLCI-B radiances (blue) for the visible channels in Nadir view using combined results for all desert sites
Figure 20: Ratio of SLSTR-A (red) and SLSTR-B (blue) with AATST radiances in Nadir view using combined results for all desert sites 25
Figure 21: Ratio of SLSTR-A (red) and SLSTR-B (blue) with MODIS radiances in Nadir view using combined results for all desert sites 26
Figure 22: Daytime combined SLSTR-A and SLSTR-B Level-1 image for visible channels on 14 th November 2021
Figure 23: Areas of high fire activity selected for the inter-comparison. The basemap shows night-time fires detected by SLSTR (top) and MODIS (bottom) for the months of September, October, and November 202143
Figure 24: Amount of fire pixels detected only by one sensor (A and C) and by both sensors (B and D), per dataset. The percentages on top of each bar represent the proportion of pixels for that bar with respect to the total amount of fire pixel per dataset.————————————————————————————————————



S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 078 – S3B Cycle No. 059

Ref.: S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059

Issue: 1.0

Date: 07/12/2021

Page: vii

Figure 25: Distribution of the FRP for fire clusters detected by both sensors. The lines represent kernel
density estimates (KDE) computed over the barplot 46
Figure 26: Scatterplot between the FRP of fire clusters detected by both sensors. SLSTR values are
reported on the x-axis, whereas MODIS ones are on the y-axis. The regression line (with a shaded 0.05
confidence interval) is obtained with a robust linear method (RLM), which is less affected by outliers. The
scatterpoints are color-coded according to their cluster number, so that they can be traced back to the
original datasets 47

List of Tables

the last 11 cycles, averaged over all detectors for the nadir view.
Table 2: Average SLSTR-A reflectance factor, and signal-to-noise ratio of the measured VISCAL signal for the last 11 cycles, averaged over all detectors for the oblique view
Table 3: Average SLSTR-B reflectance factor, and signal-to-noise ratio of the measured VISCAL signal for the last 11 cycles, averaged over all detectors for the nadir view
Table 4: Average SLSTR-B reflectance factor, and signal-to-noise ratio of the measured VISCAL signal for the last 11 cycles, averaged over all detectors for the oblique view
Table 5: NEDT for SLSTR-A in the last 11 cycles averaged over all detectors for both Earth views towards the hot +YBB (top) and the cold -YBB (bottom) 14
Table 6: NEDT for SLSTR-B in the last 11 cycles averaged over all detectors for both Earth views towards the hot +YBB (top) and the cold -YBB (bottom) 16
Table 7: Summary of the inter-comparison between SLSTR FRP and MODIS FRP 42

Mission Performance Centre

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 078 – S3B Cycle No. 059

Ref.: S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059

Issue: 1.0

Date: 07/12/2021

Page: 1

1 Processing Baseline Version

IPF	IPF / Processing Baseline version	Date of deployment				
S3A						
SL1	06.18 / 2.75	CGS: 18/05/2021 08:10 UTC PAC: 18/05/2021 08:10 UTC				
SL2 LST	06.17 / 2.77	PAC: 14/06/2021 08:21 UTC				
SL2 FRP (NTC)	01.05 / 2.77	PAC: 14/06/2021 08:21 UTC				

IPF	IPF / Processing Baseline version	Date of deployment				
S3B						
SL1	06.18 / 1.53	PAC: 18/05/2021 08:10 UTC				
SL2 LST	06.17 / 1.55	PAC: 14/06/2021 08:21 UTC				
SL2 FRP (NTC)	01.05 / 1.55	PAC: 14/06/2021 08:21 UTC				

Note that more details of the processing baseline version can be found in the SLSTR Product Notice.

SENTINEL 3 Mission Performance

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 078 – S3B Cycle No. 059

Ref.: S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059

Issue: 1.0

Date: 07/12/2021

Page: 2

2 Instrument monitoring

2.1 Instrument temperatures

As a thermal infrared instrument, thermal stability and uniformity of the optical mechanical enclosure (OME) is critical to the radiometric calibration. Figure 1 and Figure 2 show the orbital average temperature of the OME and instrument baffles for SLSTR-A and SLSTR-B during the cycle. The temperatures were stable (on top of a daily variation cycle).

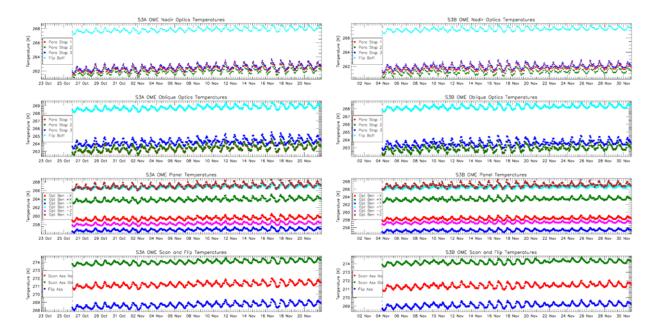


Figure 1: OME temperature trends for SLSTR-A Cycle 078 (left) and SLSTR-B Cycle 059 (right) showing the paraboloid stops and flip baffle (top two plots) and optical bench and scanner and flip assembly (lower two plots). The vertical dashed lines indicate the start and end of the cycle. Each dot represents the average temperature in one orbit.

SEMPLE 3 Mission Performance Centre

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 078 – S3B Cycle No. 059

Ref.: S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059

Issue: 1.0

Date: 07/12/2021

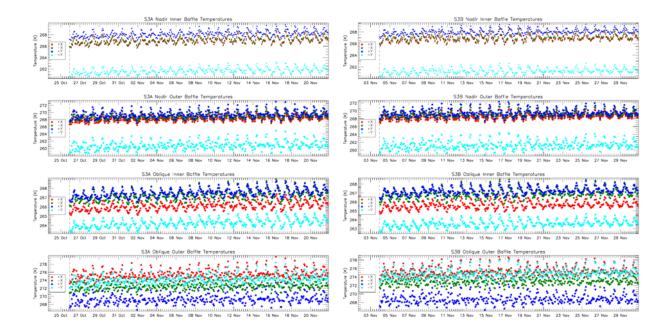


Figure 2: Baffle temperature trends for SLSTR-A Cycle 078 (left) and SLSTR-B Cycle 059 (right). The vertical dashed lines indicate the start and end of the cycle. Each dot represents the average temperature in one orbit.



S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 078 – S3B Cycle No. 059

Ref.: S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059

Issue: 1.0

Date: 07/12/2021

Page: 4

2.2 Detector temperatures

The detector temperatures for both SLSTR-A and SLSTR-B were stable at their expected values following the latest decontamination phases. A decontamination was performed for SLSTR-A at the start of Cycle 71 on 19th April 2021. Decontamination was last performed for SLSTR-B in Cycle 45 from 11th to 13th November 2020. Decontamination involves warming up the infrared focal plane assembly (FPA) in order to remove water ice contamination from the cold surfaces. Figure 3 and Figure 4 show the SLSTR-A and SLSTR-B detector temperatures for the past year. The decontaminations are clearly visible as a rise in detector temperature.

A few orbits (e.g. Cycle 67 and 76 for SLSTR-A) show slightly lower average visible channel detector temperatures due to instrument operations that were performed on those days.

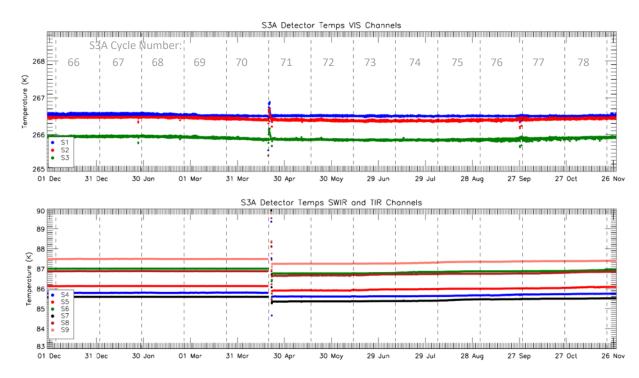


Figure 3: SLSTR-A detector temperatures for each channel for the last year of operations. Discontinuities occur for the infrared channels where the FPA was heated for decontamination. The vertical dashed lines indicate the start and end of each cycle. Each dot represents the average temperature in one orbit. The different colours indicate different detectors.

S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 078 - S3B Cycle No. 059

Ref.: S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059

Issue: 1.0

Date: 07/12/2021

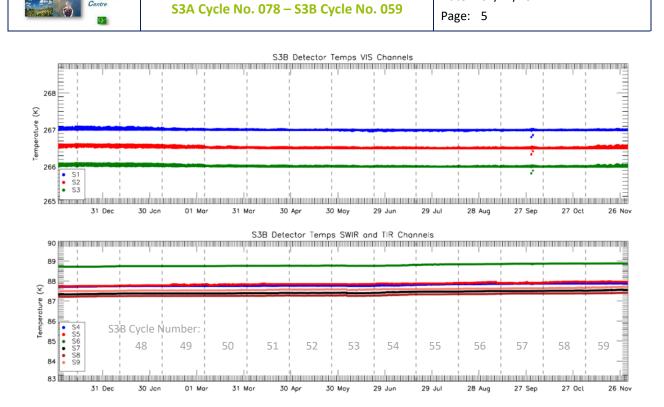


Figure 4: SLSTR-B detector temperatures for each channel for the last year of operations. Discontinuities occur for the infrared channels where the FPA was heated for decontamination. The vertical dashed lines indicate the start and end of each cycle. Each dot represents the average temperature in one orbit. The different colours indicate different detectors.



S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 078 – S3B Cycle No. 059

Ref.: S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059

Issue: 1.0

Date: 07/12/2021

Page: 6

2.3 Scanner performance

The actual position of the scan and flip mirrors is measured by the instrument, and Figure 5 shows the statistics of the difference from the expected linear control law for each mirror in each view during SLSTR-A Cycle 078. Figure 6 shows the equivalent trends for SLSTR-B in Cycle 059. The performance has been consistent with previous operations and does not appear to be degrading. For reference, one arcsecond corresponds to roughly 4m on the ground.

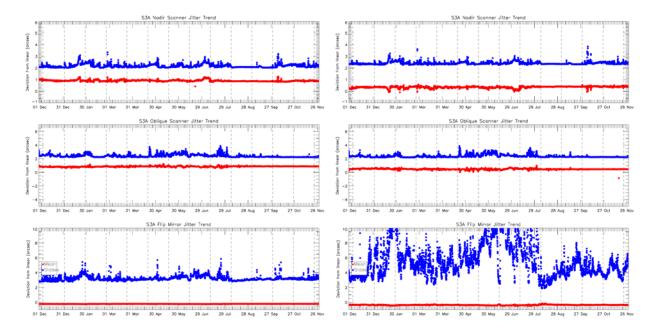


Figure 5: SLSTR-A scanner and flip jitter for Cycle 078, showing mean and stddev from expected position per orbit (red and blue respectively) for the nadir view (left) and oblique view (right). The plots show the nadir scanner (top), oblique scanner (middle) and flip mirror (bottom).

SEMINEL 3 Mission Performance Centre

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 078 – S3B Cycle No. 059

Ref.: S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059

Issue: 1.0

Date: 07/12/2021

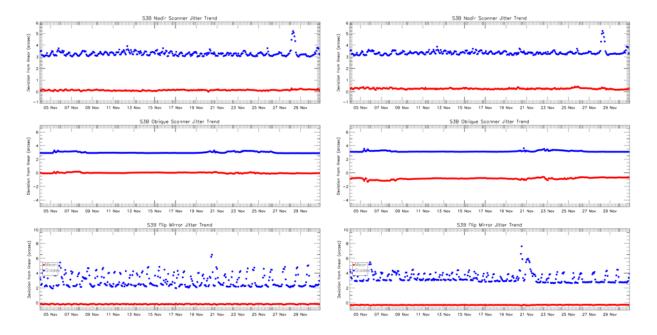


Figure 6: SLSTR-B scanner and flip jitter long term in Cycle 059, showing mean and stddev difference from expected position per orbit (red and blue respectively) for the nadir view (left) and oblique view (right). The plots show the nadir scanner (top), oblique scanner (middle) and flip mirror (bottom).



S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 078 - S3B Cycle No. 059

Ref.: S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059

Issue: 1.0

Date: 07/12/2021

Page: 8

2.4 Black-Bodies

The orbital average blackbody temperatures for SLSTR-A are shown in Figure 7, and SLSTR-B are shown in Figure 9. The temperatures were stable on top of a daily variation cycle. There are also longer term cycle-to-cycle trends which show a yearly variation, with temperatures rising as the Earth approaches perihelion at the beginning of January (see Figure 8 and Table 5). Figure 7 and Figure 9 show the gradients across the blackbody baseplate (i.e. each PRT sensor reading relative to the mean). The gradients are stable and within their expected range of ± 20 mK, except for the +YBB for SLSTR-B which has a higher gradient. This higher gradient is expected and consistent with measurements made before launch.

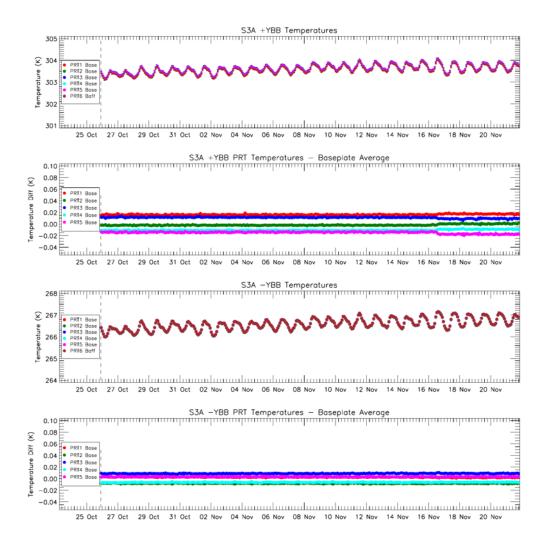


Figure 7: SLSTR-A blackbody temperature and baseplate gradient trends during Cycle 078. The vertical dashed lines indicate the start and end of the cycle. Each dot represents the average temperature in one orbit.

Mission Performance

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 078 - S3B Cycle No. 059

Ref.: S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059

Issue: 1.0

Date: 07/12/2021

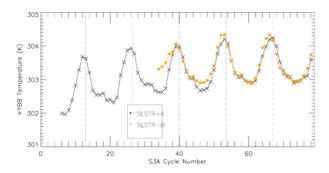


Figure 8: SLSTR-A and SLSTR-B long term trends in average +YBB temperature, showing yearly variation. The vertical dashed lines approximately indicate the 1st January 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021.

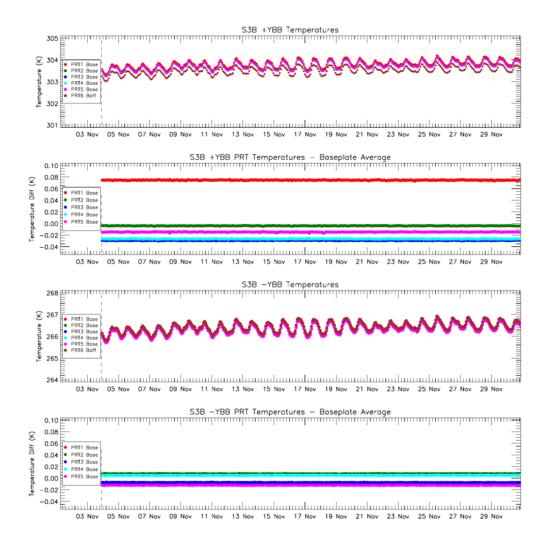


Figure 9: SLSTR-B blackbody temperature and baseplate gradient trends during Cycle 059. The vertical dashed lines indicate the start and end of the cycle. Each dot represents the average temperature in one orbit.



S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 078 – S3B Cycle No. 059

Ref.: S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059

Issue: 1.0

Date: 07/12/2021

Page: 10

2.5 Detector noise levels

2.5.1 SLSTR-A VIS and SWIR channel signal-to-noise

The VIS and SWIR channel noise for SLSTR-A in Cycle 078 was stable and consistent with previous operations - the signal-to-noise ratio of the measured VISCAL signal over the past year is plotted in Figure 10. Table 1 and Table 2 give the average signal-to-noise in each cycle (excluding the instrument decontaminations). These values average over the significant detector-detector dispersion for the SWIR channels that is shown in Figure 10.

Table 1: Average SLSTR-A reflectance factor, and signal-to-noise ratio of the measured VISCAL signal for the last 11 cycles, averaged over all detectors for the nadir view.

	Average		Nadir Signal-to-noise ratio									
	Reflectance Factor	Cycle 068	Cycle 069	Cycle 070	Cycle 071	Cycle 072	Cycle 073	Cycle 074	Cycle 075	Cycle 076	Cycle 077	Cycle 078
S1	0.187	244	238	240	239	236	241	240	237	240	246	247
S2	0.194	246	245	246	243	239	240	243	243	242	244	246
S3	0.190	236	232	229	230	222	221	224	228	229	231	229
S4	0.191	176	175	173	169	166	166	168	170	172	173	175
S5	0.193	291	286	283	281	280	279	280	281	283	285	286
S6	0.175	188	186	182	179	176	178	178	180	182	184	185

Table 2: Average SLSTR-A reflectance factor, and signal-to-noise ratio of the measured VISCAL signal for the last 11 cycles, averaged over all detectors for the oblique view.

	Average					Oblique S	ignal-to-r	oise ratio	ı			
	Reflectance Factor	Cycle 068	Cycle 069	Cycle 070	Cycle 071	Cycle 072	Cycle 073	Cycle 074	Cycle 075	Cycle 076	Cycle 077	Cycle 078
S1	0.166	269	263	256	254	245	254	255	251	254	262	247
S2	0.170	264	265	265	259	247	252	259	261	260	261	246
S3	0.168	243	243	239	235	221	221	226	231	236	240	229
S4	0.166	139	140	138	136	134	135	138	138	139	140	175
S5	0.166	209	212	214	213	209	212	212	213	215	215	286
S6	0.155	131	133	133	129	129	129	129	131	132	132	185

SENTINEL 3 Mission Parformance

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 078 – S3B Cycle No. 059

Ref.: S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059

Issue: 1.0

Date: 07/12/2021

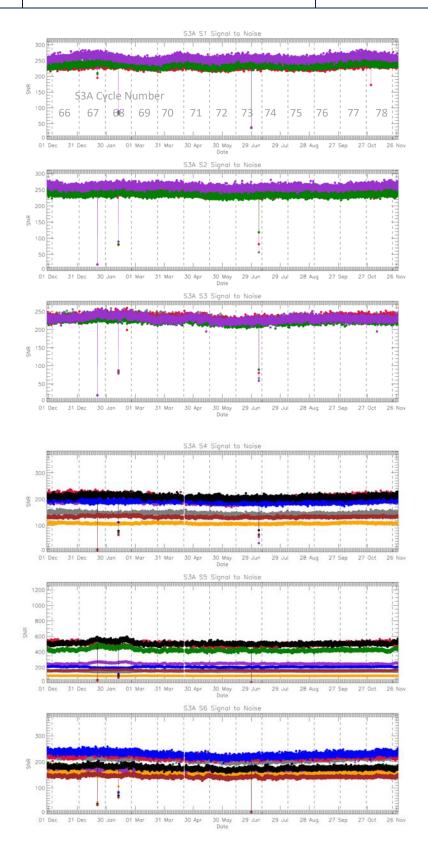


Figure 10: VIS and SWIR channel signal-to-noise of the measured VISCAL signal in each orbit for the last year of operations for SLSTR-A. Different colours indicate different detectors. The vertical dashed lines indicate the start and end of each cycle.



S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 078 – S3B Cycle No. 059

Ref.: S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059

Issue: 1.0

Date: 07/12/2021

Page: 12

2.5.2 SLSTR-B VIS and SWIR channel signal-to-noise

The average VIS and SWIR channel signal-to-noise ratios for SLSTR-B in Cycle 059 are shown in Table 3 and Table 4. These values average over a significant detector-detector dispersion for the SWIR channels.

Table 3: Average SLSTR-B reflectance factor, and signal-to-noise ratio of the measured VISCAL signal for the last 11 cycles, averaged over all detectors for the nadir view.

	Average	Nadir S	ignal-to-	noise rat	io							
	Reflectanc e Factor	Cycle 049	Cycle 050	Cycle 051	Cycle 052	Cycle 053	Cycle 054	Cycle 055	Cycle 056	Cycle 057	Cycle 058	Cycle 059
S1	0.177	231	234	224	223	221	219	227	225	225	233	232
S2	0.192	224	218	219	216	211	214	218	217	218	222	224
S3	0.194	227	228	227	221	217	220	225	223	220	222	226
S4	0.186	130	129	131	130	129	128	129	129	130	130	130
S5	0.184	244	244	241	241	241	239	240	241	241	242	244
S6	0.162	165	162	161	161	159	159	159	160	158	159	163

Table 4: Average SLSTR-B reflectance factor, and signal-to-noise ratio of the measured VISCAL signal for the last 11 cycles, averaged over all detectors for the oblique view.

	Average	Obliqu	ıe Signa	l-to-nois	e ratio							
	Reflectanc e Factor	Cycl e 049	Cycl e 050	Cycle 51	Cycle 052	Cycle 053	Cycle 054	Cycle 055	Cycle 056	Cycle 057	Cycle 058	Cycle 059
S1	0.157	225	224	217	217	211	214	216	215	220	222	232
S2	0.168	258	254	254	246	241	243	246	247	250	256	224
S3	0.172	257	261	254	246	246	249	249	247	250	254	226
S4	0.168	128	128	130	128	126	126	127	127	128	129	130
S5	0.172	247	247	248	246	248	245	245	246	244	246	244
S6	0.152	185	186	186	182	179	179	181	181	183	184	163



S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 078 – S3B Cycle No. 059

Ref.: S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059

Issue: 1.0

Date: 07/12/2021

Page: 13

2.5.3 SLSTR-A TIR channel NEDT

The thermal channel NEDT values for SLSTR-A in Cycle 078 are consistent with previous operations and within the requirements. NEDT trends calculated from the hot and cold blackbody signals are shown in Figure 11. NEDT values for each cycle, averaged over all detectors and both Earth views, are shown in Table 5.

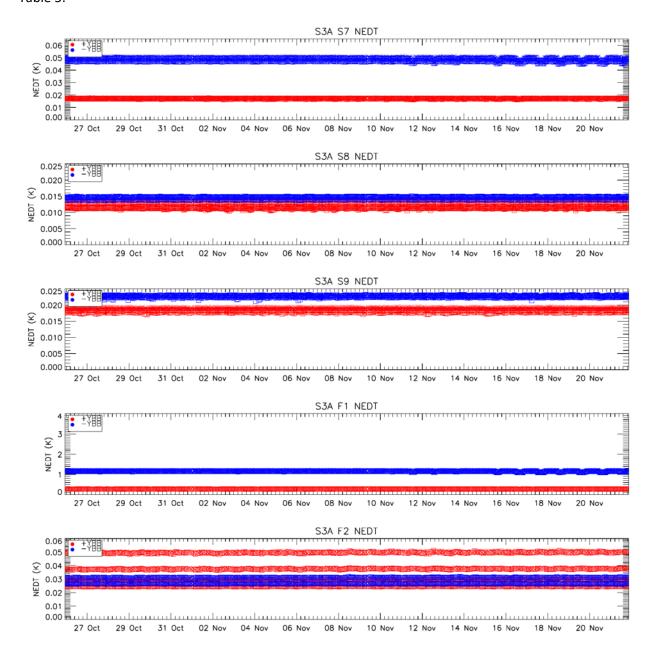


Figure 11: SLSTR-A NEDT trend for the thermal channels in Cycle 078. Blue points were calculated from the cold blackbody signal and red points from the hot blackbody. The square symbols show results calculated from the nadir view and crosses show results from the oblique view. Results are plotted for all detectors and integrators, which is why there are several different levels within the same colour points (particularly for S8 and F2).

SENTINEL 3 Mission Performance Control

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 078 – S3B Cycle No. 059

Ref.: S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059

Issue: 1.0

Date: 07/12/2021

Page: 14

Table 5: NEDT for SLSTR-A in the last 11 cycles averaged over all detectors for both Earth views towards the hot +YBB (top) and the cold -YBB (bottom).

SLSTR-	-А	Cycle 068	Cycle 069	Cycle 070	Cycle 071	Cycle 072	Cycle 073	Cycle 074	Cycle 075	Cycle 076	Cycle 077	Cycle 078
+YBB temp ((K)	303.98 9	303.52 6	303.26 1	303.08 3	303.08 7	302.89 6	302.93 2	302.96 3	303.06 2	303.11 2	303.596
	S7	17.0	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.4	17.7	17.6	17.5	18.0	17.4	17.3
NED	S8	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.6	11.7	11.8	12.0	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8
Т	S9	18.7	18.7	18.6	18.2	18.3	18.4	18.3	18.4	18.5	18.5	18.5
(mK)	F1	273	275	275	273	279	286	335	283	299	280	279
	F2	35.3	35.7	35.5	33.6	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.8	34.1	35.1	35.3

SLSTR-	A	Cycle 068	Cycle 069	Cycle 070	Cycle 071	Cycle 072	Cycle 073	Cycle 074	Cycle 075	Cycle 076	Cycle 077	Cycle 078
-YBB te	emp	266.55 2	265.98 5	265.76 6	265.66 4	265.78 4	265.51 9	265.48 7	265.42 5	265.47 0	265.93 6	266.542
	S7	48.7	49.6	50.4	50.8	50.5	50.8	50.7	50.6	49.1	49.6	48.4
	S8	14.7	14.8	14.8	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.6	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5
NEDT (mK)	S9	23.0	23.1	23.2	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.6	22.6	22.5	22.7	22.7
	F1	1165	1182	1198	1201	1213	1229	1233	1223	1180	1193	1161
	F2	29.0	29.0	29.2	28.7	28.8	28.8	28.8	28.8	29.1	28.8	28.9



S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 078 – S3B Cycle No. 059

Ref.: S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059

Issue: 1.0

Date: 07/12/2021

Page: 15

2.5.4 SLSTR-B TIR channel NEDT

The thermal channel NEDT values for SLSTR-B in Cycle 059, calculated from the hot and cold blackbody signals are shown in Figure 12 and Table 6.

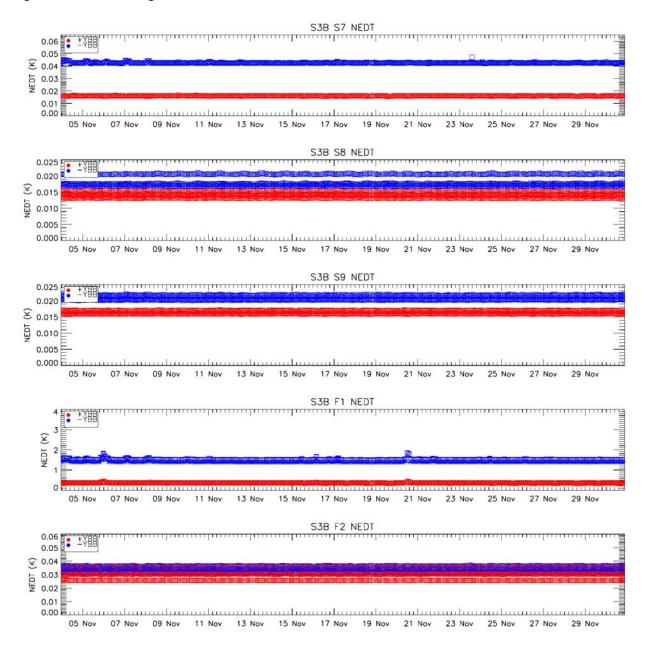


Figure 12: SLSTR-B NEDT trend for the thermal channels in Cycle 059. Blue points were calculated from the cold blackbody signal and red points from the hot blackbody. The square symbols show results calculated from the nadir view and crosses show results from the oblique view. Results are plotted for all detectors and integrators, which is why there are several different levels within the same colour points (particularly for S8 and F2).

SENTINEL 3 Mission Performance Centre

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 078 – S3B Cycle No. 059

Ref.: S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059

Issue: 1.0

Date: 07/12/2021

Page: 16

Table 6: NEDT for SLSTR-B in the last 11 cycles averaged over all detectors for both Earth views towards the hot +YBB (top) and the cold -YBB (bottom).

SLSTR-	В	Cycle 049	Cycle 050	Cycle 051	Cycle 052	Cycle 053	Cycle 054	Cycle 055	Cycle 056	Cycle 057	Cycle 058	Cycle 059
+YBB temp (K)		303.75 6	303.34 4	303.15 5	303.13 8	303.04 1	302.95 8	302.96 5	302.99 6	303.12 0	303.33 1	303.74 0
	S7	16.1	16.0	16.0	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.2	16.2	16.7	16.1	16.1
	S8	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.3	14.1	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.2	14.1
NEDT (mK)	S9	15.9	16.0	16.0	16.1	16.1	16.2	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.3	16.4
	F1	358	363	359	402	371	363	364	363	389	363	361
	F2	30.5	30.4	30.3	30.4	30.3	30.3	30.2	30.2	30.4	30.5	30.6

SLSTR-	В	Cycle 049	Cycle 050	Cycle 051	Cycle 052	Cycle 053	Cycle 054	Cycle 055	Cycle 056	Cycle 057	Cycle 058	Cycle 059
-YBB to	emp	265.80 6	265.33 2	265.22 2	265.34 9	265.29 0	265.14 9	265.08 2	265.03 4	265.20 6	265.76 8	266.33 3
	S7	43.7	44.1	44.0	44.2	44.1	44.0	44.4	44.6	43.3	43.8	42.6
	S8	17.9	17.9	17.9	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.1	18.0	18.1	18.1
NEDT (mK)	S9	20.4	20.5	20.6	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.8	20.9	20.8	21.0	20.9
` '	F1	1480	1521	1501	1494	1537	1482	1501	1516	1479	1504	1461
	F2	33.2	33.3	33.3	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.5	33.6	33.5	33.6	33.5



S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 078 – S3B Cycle No. 059

Ref.: S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059

Issue: 1.0

Date: 07/12/2021

Page: 17

2.6 Calibration factors

2.6.1 VIS and SWIR radiometric response

The visible channels show oscillations in their radiometric response due to the build-up of ice on the optical path within the focal plane assembly (FPA). Similar oscillations were observed for the corresponding channels on ATSR-2 and AATSR. As described in Section 2.2, periodic decontamination of the infrared FPA is necessary to remove the water ice contamination.

The radiometric responses of the SWIR channels appear to be more stable and not affected by the buildup of water ice contamination, although there is a seasonal cycle of the response that could be caused by variations in the solar zenith angle on the diffuser or partial vignetting of the Sun's disc by the VISCAL baffle.

It should be noted that the data from the VISCAL unit and blackbodies calibrates the signal and counteracts the degradation of the optics and other variations in signal.

Figure 13 and Figure 14 show the variation of the radiometric gain derived from the VISCAL signals for SLSTR-A over the past year, and Figure 15 and Figure 16 show the variation of the radiometric gain for SLSTR-B since the start of the S3B mission. Note that the period of the oscillations depends on the rate of build up of the ice layer, which is faster for SLSTR-B because it has had less time to decontaminate.

Note that decontaminations for SLSTR-A were performed in Cycles 54, 58 and 71. For SLSTR-B, decontaminations were performed during Cycle 30 and Cycle 45.

There is a step in the SWIR channel radiometric response for SLSTR-A in Cycle 64 due to the change in temperature of the detectors caused by the cooler set point change.



S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 078 – S3B Cycle No. 059

Ref.: S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059

Issue: 1.0

Date: 07/12/2021

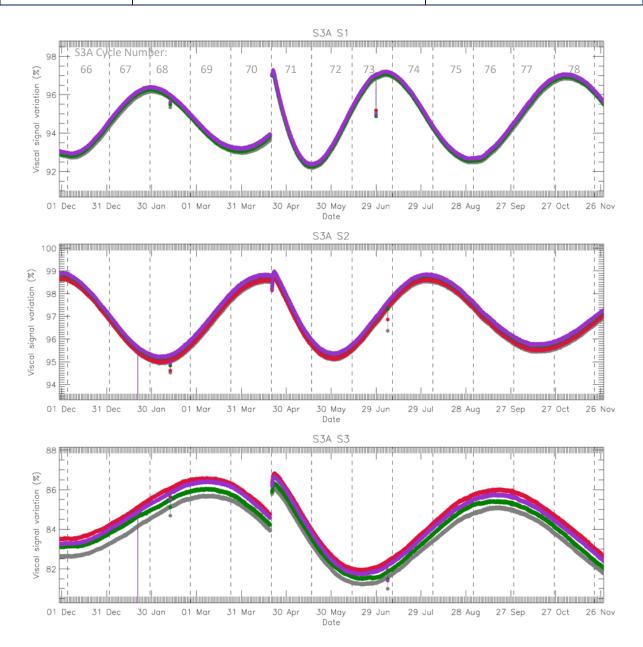


Figure 13: Variation of the radiometric gain derived from the VISCAL signals for SLSTR-A VIS channels for the last year of operations (nadir view). Different colours represent different detectors. The vertical dashed lines indicate the start and end of each cycle.



S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 078 - S3B Cycle No. 059

Ref.: S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059

Issue: 1.0

Date: 07/12/2021

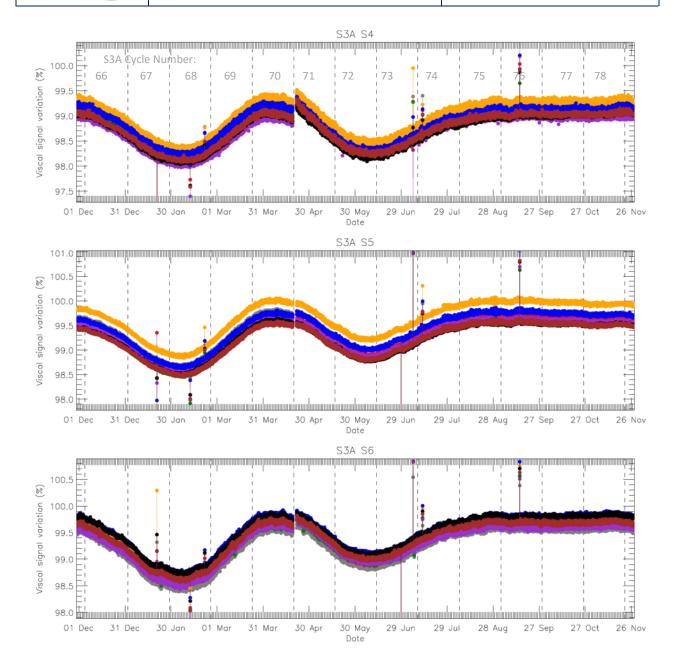


Figure 14: Variation of the radiometric gain derived from the VISCAL signals for SLSTR-A SWIR channels for the last year of operations (nadir view). Different colours represent different detectors. The vertical dashed lines indicate the start and end of each cycle.



S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 078 – S3B Cycle No. 059

Ref.: S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059

Issue: 1.0

Date: 07/12/2021

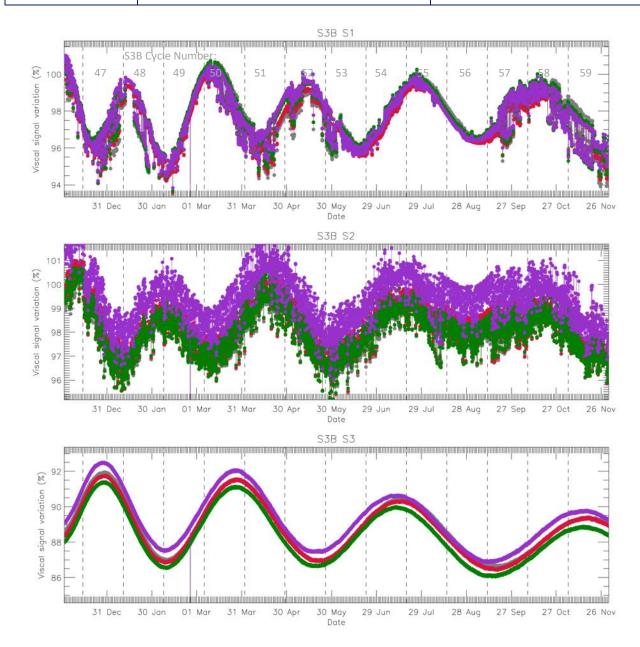


Figure 15: Variation of the radiometric gain derived from the VISCAL signals for SLSTR-B VIS channels for the past year (nadir view). Different colours represent different detectors. The vertical dashed lines indicate the start and end of each cycle.

SENTINEL 3

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 078 - S3B Cycle No. 059

Ref.: S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059

Issue: 1.0

Date: 07/12/2021

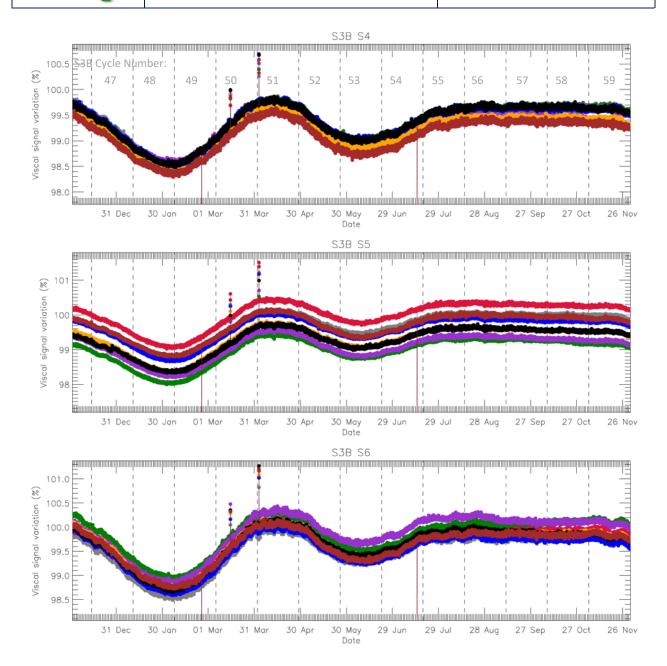


Figure 16: Variation of the radiometric gain derived from the VISCAL signals for SLSTR-B SWIR channels for the past year (nadir view). Different colours represent different detectors. The vertical dashed lines indicate the start and end of each cycle.



S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 078 – S3B Cycle No. 059

Ref.: S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059

Issue: 1.0

Date: 07/12/2021

Page: 22

3 Level-1 product validation

3.1 Geometric calibration/validation

Regular monitoring using the GeoCal Tool implemented at the MPC is being carried out. This monitors the geolocation performance in Level-1 images by correlation with ground control point (GCP) imagettes. Each Level-1 granule typically contains several hundred GCPs, which are filtered based on signal-to-noise to obtain a daily average in the across and along track directions. The results are plotted in Figure 17 for SLSTR-A in Cycle 078 and Figure 18 for SLSTR-B in Cycle 059, giving the average positional offsets in kilometres for Nadir and Oblique views.

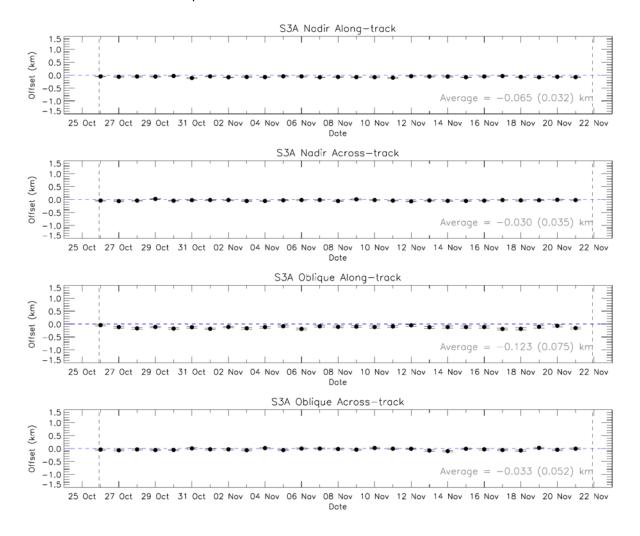


Figure 17: SLSTR-A daily offset results in km from the GeoCal Tool analysis for Nadir along- and across-track (top two plots) and Oblique along- and across-track (bottom two plots) for Cycle 078. The error bars show the standard deviation.

Mission Performance Centre

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 078 - S3B Cycle No. 059

Ref.: S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059

Issue: 1.0

Date: 07/12/2021

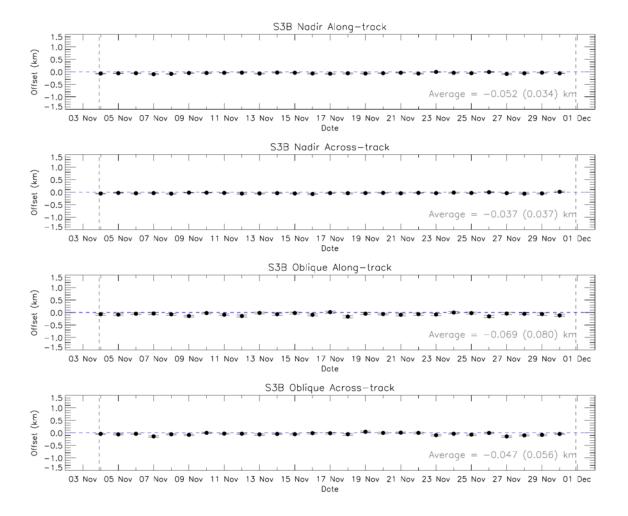


Figure 18: SLSTR-B daily offset results in km from the GeoCal Tool analysis for Nadir along- and across-track (top two plots) and Oblique along- and across-track (bottom two plots) for Cycle 059. The error bars show the standard deviation.



S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 078 – S3B Cycle No. 059

Ref.: S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059

Issue: 1.0

Date: 07/12/2021

Page: 24

3.2 Radiometric validation

The radiometric calibration of the visible and SWIR channels is monitored using the S3ETRAC service. The S3ETRAC service extracts OLCI and SLSTR Level-1 data and computes associated statistics over 49 sites corresponding to different surface types (desert, snow, ocean maximising Rayleigh signal, and ocean maximising sunglint scattering). These S3ETRAC products are used for the assessment and monitoring of the VIS and SWIR radiometry by the ESL.

Details of the S3ETRAC/SLSTR statistics are provided on the S3ETRAC website http://s3etrac.acri.fr/index.php?action=generalstatistics#pageSLSTR

- Number of SLSTR products processed by the S3ETRAC service
- Statistics per type of target (DESERT, SNOW, RAYLEIGH, SUNGLINT)
- Statistics per site
- Statistics on the number of records

Figure 19 shows the results of the inter-comparison analysis of SLSTR-A with OLCI-A and SLSTR-B with OLCI-B over desert sites. Figure 20 shows the results of an inter-comparison analysis of SLSTR-A and SLSTR-B with AATSR, and Figure 21 shows the results of the inter-comparison analysis with MODIS. Average ratios in each case are given in the figures.

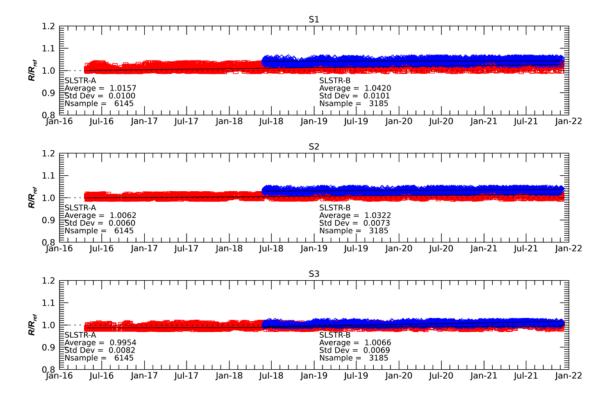


Figure 19: Ratio of SLSTR-A and OLCI-A radiances (red) and SLSTR-B and OLCI-B radiances (blue) for the visible channels in Nadir view using combined results for all desert sites.

SENTINEL 3 S3 SL

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 078 – S3B Cycle No. 059

Ref.: S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059

Issue: 1.0

Date: 07/12/2021

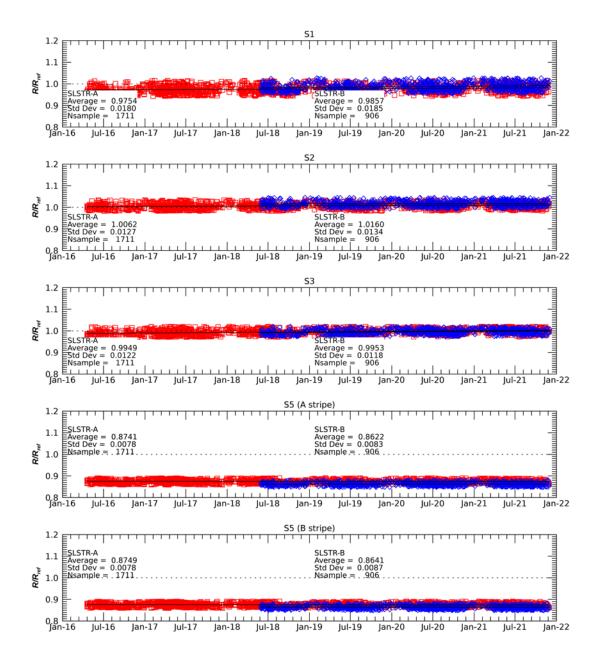


Figure 20: Ratio of SLSTR-A (red) and SLSTR-B (blue) with AATST radiances in Nadir view using combined results for all desert sites.

SENTINEL 3 Mission Performance Centre

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 078 - S3B Cycle No. 059

Ref.: S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059

Issue: 1.0

Date: 07/12/2021

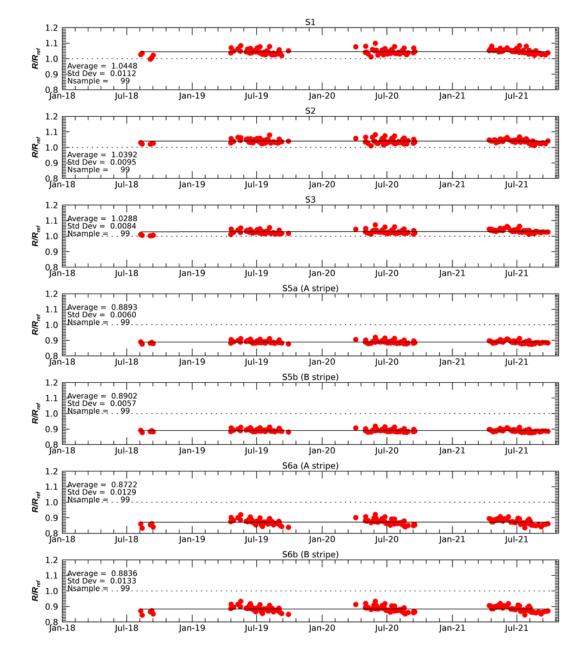


Figure 21: Ratio of SLSTR-A (red) and SLSTR-B (blue) with MODIS radiances in Nadir view using combined results for all desert sites.

SENTINEL 3 Mission Performance Centre

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 078 – S3B Cycle No. 059

Ref.: S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059

Issue: 1.0

Date: 07/12/2021

Page: 27

3.3 Image quality

The Level-1 image quality is assessed when data are available at the MPC. For example by combining all granules over one day into a single combined image. The S3A and S3B satellites are configured to be 140 degrees out of phase in order to observe complimentary portions of the earth. Figure 22 shows an example combined SLSTR-A/SLSTR-B image for the visible channels from the previous cycle on 14th November 2021 (daytime only).

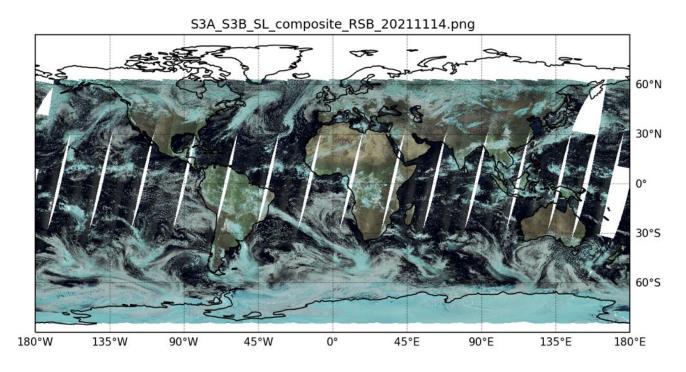


Figure 22: Daytime combined SLSTR-A and SLSTR-B Level-1 image for visible channels on 14th November 2021.

Mission Performance Centre

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 078 – S3B Cycle No. 059

Ref.: S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059

Issue: 1.0

Date: 07/12/2021

Page: 28

4 Level-2 SST validation

Level-2 SST validation is under the responsibility of EUMETSAT.



S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 078 – S3B Cycle No. 059

Ref.: S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059

Issue: 1.0

Date: 07/12/2021

Page: 29

5 Level 2 LST validation

Level 2 Land Surface Temperature products have been validated against *in situ* observations (Category-A validation) from twelve "Gold Standard" Stations, and intercompared (Category-C validation) with respect to an independent operational reference product (SEVIRI from LSA SAF). In all cases it is the NTC products that are validated, and the Probabilistic cloud masking implementation is used for all cloud masking. Level-3C products for the full Cycles 078 for SLSTR-A and 059 for SLSTR-B are evaluated for identifying any gross problems. Both S3A and S3B L2 products are produced with the updated LST coefficients following the operational release on 25th February 2019. In each case the latest temporal interpolation for the probabilistic cloud mask is applied following the L1 operational release on 15th January 2020. The updated cloud coefficients ADF was applied on 23rd October 2020.

5.1 Category-A validation

Category-A validation uses a comparison of satellite-retrieved LST with *in situ* measurements collected from radiometers sited at a number of stations spread across the Earth, for which the highest-quality validation can be achieved. Here we concentrate on twelve "Gold Standard" stations which are installed with well-calibrated instrumentation: seven from the SURFRAD network (Bondville, Illinois; Desert Rock, Nevada; Fort Peck, Montana; Goodwin Creek, Mississippi; Penn State University, Pennsylvania; Sioux Fall, South Dakota; Table Mountain, Colorado); two from the ARM network (Southern Great Plains, Oklahoma; Barrow, Alaska); and three from the USCRN network (Williams, Arizona; Des Moines, Iowa; Manhatten, Kansas). The results can be summarised as follows:

Satellite	Average absolute accuracy vs. Gold Standard (K)							
Satemite	Day	Night						
S3A	1.0	0.9						
S3B	0.8	0.8						

For both SLSTR-A and SLSTR-B both the daytime and night-time accuracies are within the mission requirement of 1K, even though they are impacted to some extent by very small number of matchups for some stations in the cycle due to actual cloud, or over-masking. The number of matchups across most stations for daytime are very low particularly during the day, and have impacted the biases to an extent. An updated cloud coefficients ADF was delivered on 23rd October 2020.



S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 078 – S3B Cycle No. 059

Ref.: S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059

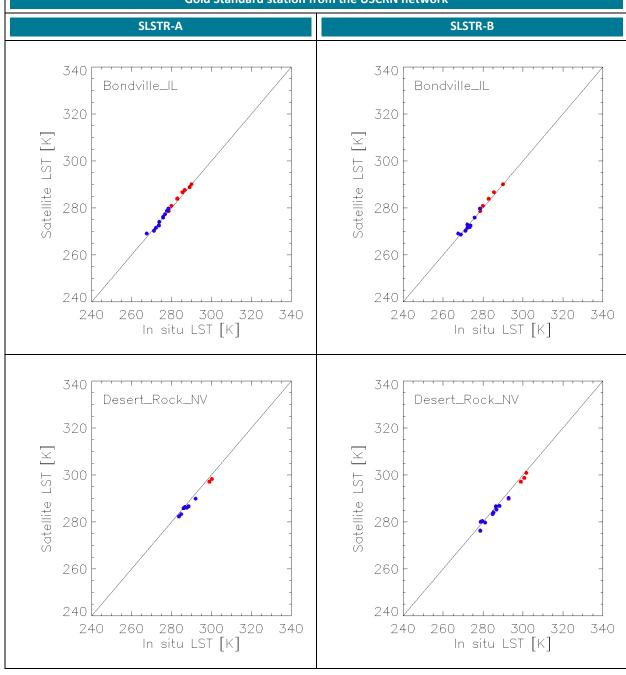
Issue: 1.0

Date: 07/12/2021

Page: 30

Validation of the SL_2_LST product over Cycle 078 (SLSTR-A) and Cycle 059 (SLSTR-B) at seven Gold Standard in situ stations of the SURFRAD network plus two Gold Standard station from the ARM network, and two

Gold Standard station from the USCRN network





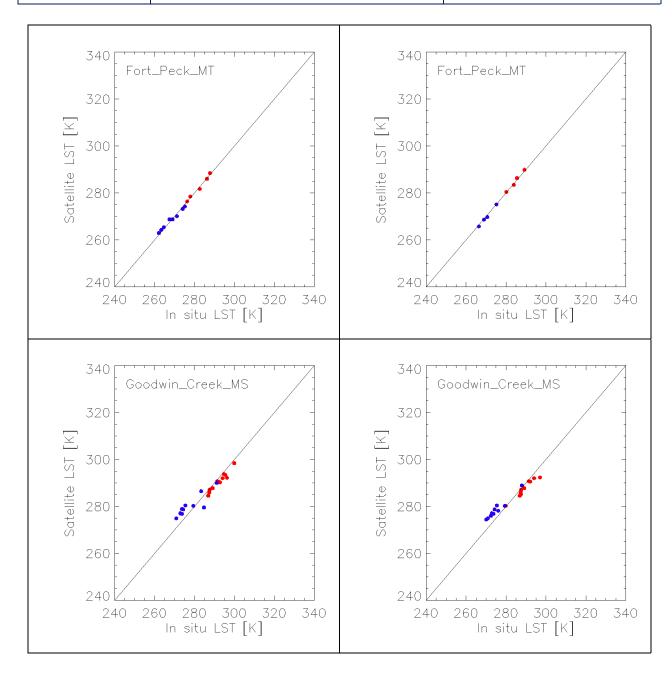
S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 078 – S3B Cycle No. 059

Ref.: S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059

Issue: 1.0

Date: 07/12/2021





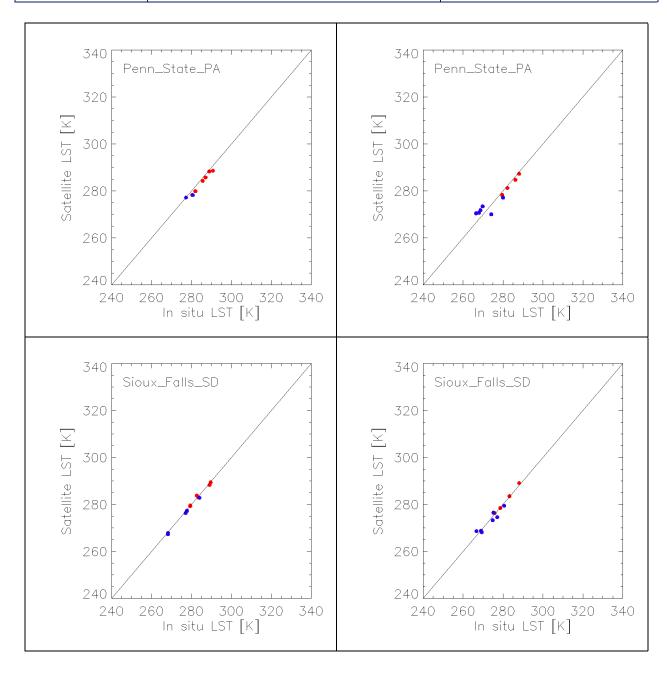
S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 078 – S3B Cycle No. 059

Ref.: S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059

Issue: 1.0

Date: 07/12/2021





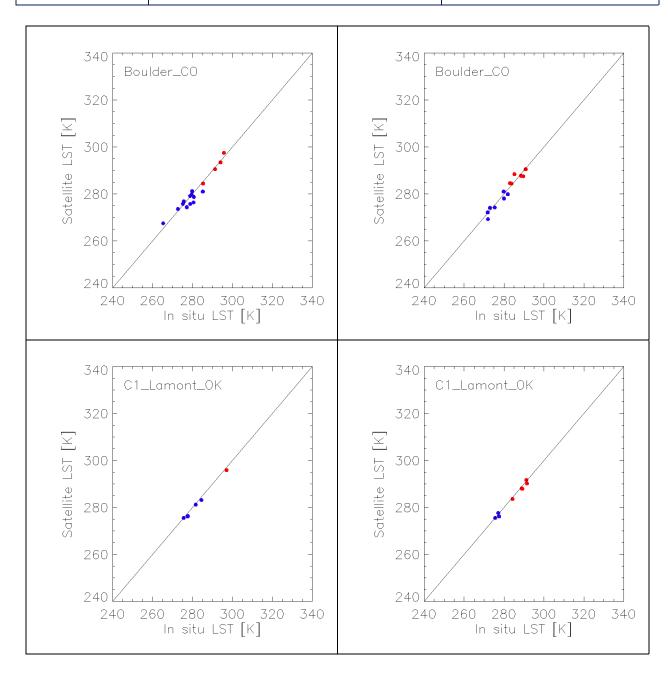
S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 078 – S3B Cycle No. 059

Ref.: S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059

Issue: 1.0

Date: 07/12/2021





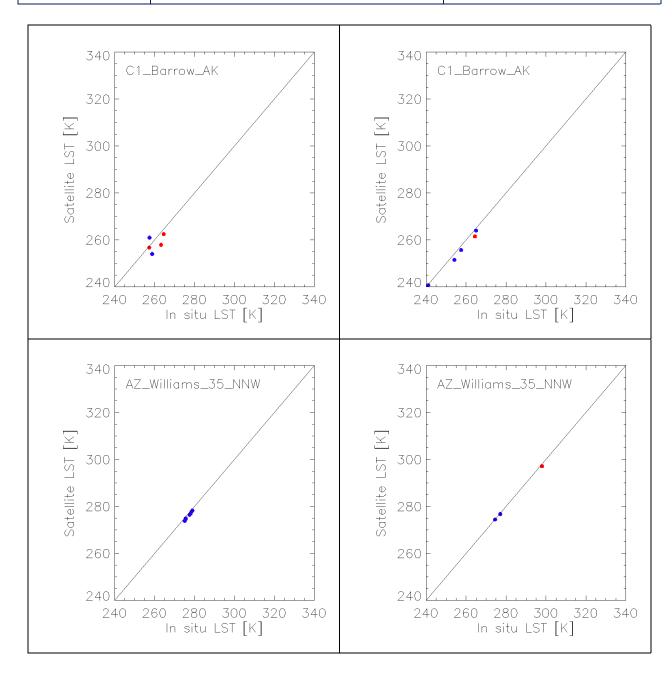
S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 078 – S3B Cycle No. 059

Ref.: S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059

Issue: 1.0

Date: 07/12/2021





S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report

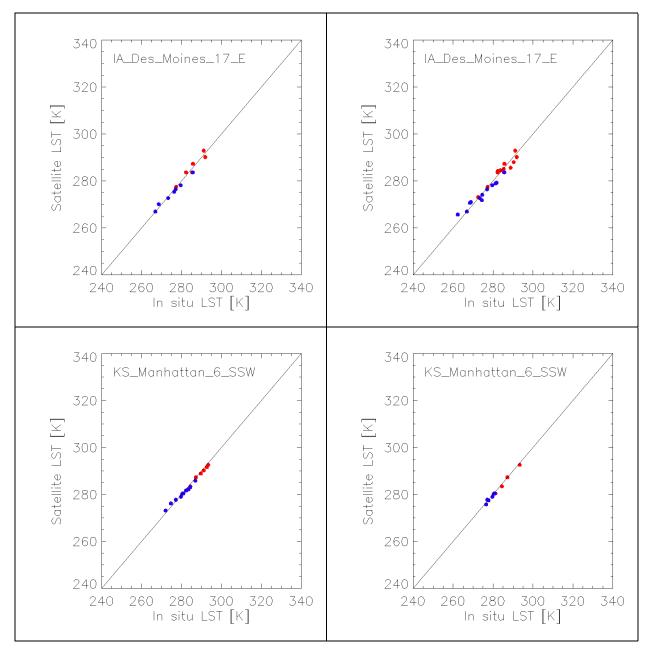
S3A Cycle No. 078 – S3B Cycle No. 059

Ref.: S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059

Issue: 1.0

Date: 07/12/2021

Page: 35



As with past cycles cloud has reduced the number of matchups per station to single figures for most stations during day or night, with some missing statistics entirely. It is therefore challenging to determine robust statistics. Nonetheless, it can be seen that overall the matchups are in general close to the 1:1 line with very few outliers. No systematic bias is evident from these matchups.



S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 078 – S3B Cycle No. 059

Ref.: S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059

Issue: 1.0

Date: 07/12/2021

Page: 36

5.2 Category-C validation

Category-C validation uses inter-comparisons with similar LST products from other sources such as other satellite sensors, which give important quality information with respect to spatial patterns in LST deviations. Here we compare the SL_2_LST product from both SLSTR-A and SLSTR-B with the operational SEVIRI L2 product available from the LSA SAF. The results can be summarised:

Continent	Median differences in K from the intercomparison of the SL_2_LST product with respect to the operational LSA SAF SEVIRI LST product for the period of Cycle 078 (SLSTR-A) and Cycle 059 (SLSTR-B)			
	SLSTR-A		SLSTR-B	
	Day	Night	Day	Night
Africa	-0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Europe	-0.3	0.7	0.1	1.0

For both Africa and Europe, the differences across the continent for both SLSTR-A and SLSTR-B are relatively small, with very few locations with larger differences. This is the same for both SLSTR-A and SLSTR-B and is primarily driven by differences in viewing geometry between the SLSTR instruments and SEVIRI and is expected. Eastern matchups (such as over the Arabian Peninsula and north-eastern Europe) are towards the edge of the SEVIRI disk and therefore represent large viewing angles. At these extreme viewing angles it is expected that SLSTR LST would be increasingly higher than SEVIRI LST. For both daytime and night-time the differences are mainly < 1K for Africa for both SLSTR-A and SLSTR-B. During daytime differences are over 1K for Europe as a result of increasing differences due to geometry as days get warmer. Differences are not the same as previous cycles for both Europe and Africa which may indicate responses due to changing seasons.

Other analysis can be summarised as follows:

- Differences with respect to biomes tend to be larger during the day for surfaces with more heterogeneity and/or higher solar insolation
- Differences increase for both day and night towards the edge of the SEVIRI disk as the SEVIRI zenith angles become larger



S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 078 – S3B Cycle No. 059

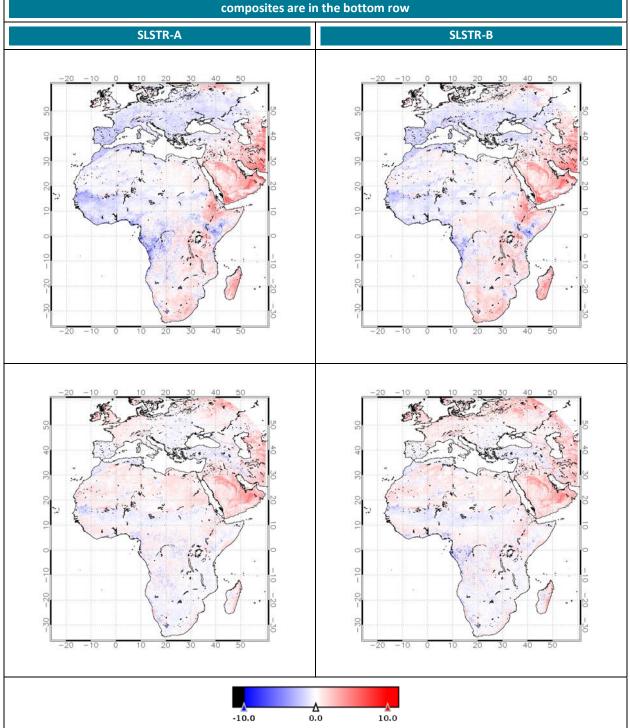
Ref.: S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059

Issue: 1.0

Date: 07/12/2021

Page: 37

Intercomparison of the SL_2_LST product with respect to the operational LSA SAF SEVIRI LST product for the period of Cycle 078 (SLSTR-A) and Cycle 059 (SLSTR-B). Daytime composites are in the top row and Night-time composites are in the bottom row



While some of these differences are > 1 K they are all within the corresponding uncertainty of SEVIRI at the pixel-scale (> 2K), and so the **two products can be assessed as being consistent**. It should also be noted that there are no significant differences between the two products in terms of biome-dependency - the differences are consistent across biomes. An area of stronger differences is evident over the northest Sahara which is being investigated. Some residual cloud contamination is evident from the large



S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 078 – S3B Cycle No. 059

Ref.: S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059

Issue: 1.0

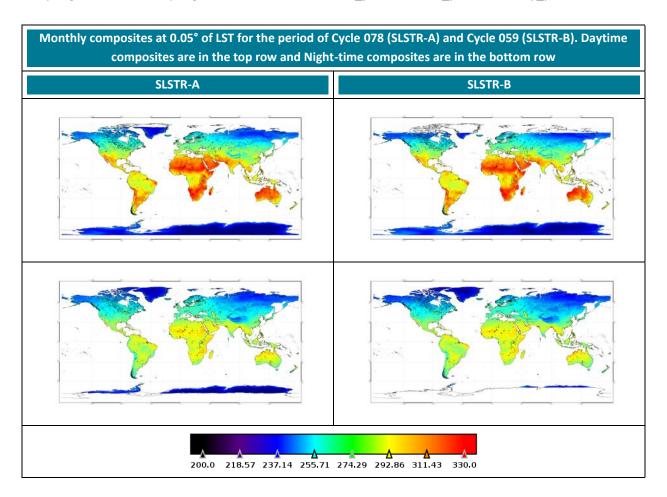
Date: 07/12/2021

Page: 38

differences at the edge of cloud cleared features. While the cloud contamination is seen for both SLSTR (strong negative differences) and SEVIRI (strong positive differences), compared with cycles where the basic cloud mask was used the contamination for SLSTR is lower indicating improved masking with the Probabilistic Cloud Mask. However, less matchups are evident which suggests the cloud masking could be slightly over conservative in some biomes. This will be monitored over the following Cycles to identify whether an optimisation to the cloud coefficients should be considered for some biomes.

5.3 Level-3C Assessment

To better understand the global product and identify any gross issues Level-3 evaluation is also performed. Here we generate monthly daytime and night-time 0.05° composites of the LST field and corresponding sampling ratios. The sampling ratios are derived as clear_pixels / (clear_pixels + cloudy_pixels).





S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report

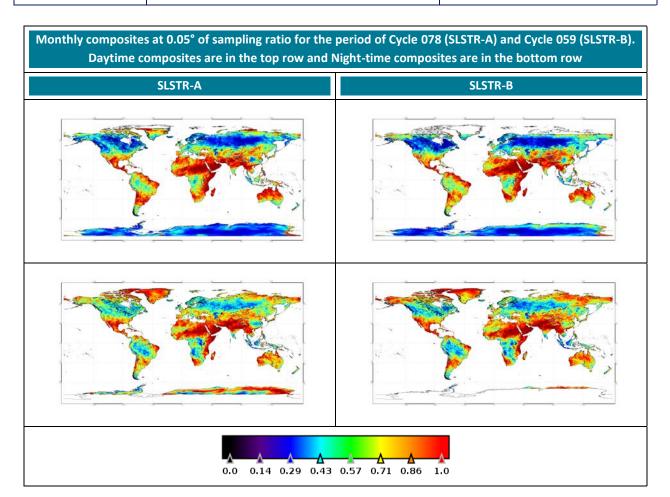
S3A Cycle No. 078 – S3B Cycle No. 059

Ref.: S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059

Issue: 1.0

Date: 07/12/2021

Page: 39



The LST fields indicate the SL_2_LST product is producing values in line with expectations for both SLSTR-A and SLSTR-B. There are no distinct issues or non-physical values evident. The sampling ratio is now closer to what would be expected across the globe following the implementation of the temporal interpolation for the probabilistic cloud mask on 15th January 2020. Cloud contamination appears to be low, although there appears to be some excessive cloud clearing in some regions and undermasking in other, indicating the cloud coefficients ADF will need tuning for both instruments now the issue regarding the temporal interpolation has been resolved. The update to the ADF has now been implemented as of 23rd October 2020.



S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 078 – S3B Cycle No. 059

Ref.: S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059

Issue: 1.0

Date: 07/12/2021

Page: 40

6 Level 2 FRP validation

Level 2 Fire Radiative Power products have been compared with respect to an independent operational reference product (MODIS Terra MOD14 FRP). In particular, to evaluate the performance of the nighttime algorithm, an inter-comparison between the SLSTR NTC FRP (both from SLSTR-A and SLSTR-B) and the FRP retrieved from the similar MODIS MOD14 product was designed and conducted, giving important information on both spatial patterns of fire detection and FRP quantification. The inter-comparison procedure, initially based on previous work from M. Wooster and W. Xu on the FRP Prototype and on the evaluation of SEVIRI fire data, is divided into two main parts, the first one related to active fire (AF) pixel detection and omission and commission fire pixels, and the second to fire clusters. The SLSTR FRP NTC product (both SLSTR-A and SLSTR-B) has been released to the public on the 19th August 2020. The current processing baseline for SLSTR-A FRP products is v2.77 and for SLSTR-B is v1.55. The baseline was deployed in the Land processing centres on 14th June 2021 for SLSTR-A and for SLSTR-B. AF detection is initially performed using S7, and the FRP retrieval can then be performed in two ways: either using S7 when all active fire pixels in an identified active fire cluster remain unsaturated and F1 otherwise (the so called F1 OFF option), or always using F1 regardless of S7 saturation (the F1 ON option). At present, the algorithm is predominantly delivering active fire detections and FRP data from night-time (ascending node) S3A and S3B overpasses, as the S7 (middle infrared) channel saturates frequently over warm surfaces during day-time. The current configuration makes use of the F1_ON option for the processing.

6.1 FRP validation

The SLSTR FRP validation uses inter-comparisons with similar FRP products from other sources such as other satellite sensors, which give important quality information with respect to active fire detection and fire clusters characterisation. Here we compare the SL_2_FRP product from both SLSTR-A and SLSTR-B with the operational MODIS MOD14 FRP product (from MODIS Terra) available from the LAADS DAAC. It is important to note that the employed products have slightly different overpass times, implying that the two sensors do not observe fires in the exact same configuration nor with the same atmospheric conditions. Thus, for these reasons, and for the nature of the procedure delineated below, this intercomparison should not be interpreted as a full validation exercise but rather as a check of the consistency of the FRP products derived from SLSTR with the ones from MODIS. The inter-comparison procedure is divided into two main parts. The first part is related to omission and commission fire pixels, i.e., fire pixels detected by MODIS without any SLSTR fire pixel in a 7x7 window around it (commissions), and fire pixels detected by SLSTR without any MODIS fire pixel in a 7x7 window around it (commissions). The second part is related to the characterisation of fire clusters, i.e., groups of one or more pixels spatially adjacent to each other and corresponding to a single fire. A description is given in the following.

Part 1, omission and commission fire pixels between SLSTR FRP and MODIS MOD14:

- Select areas of high fire activity during the relevant time period and fetch all the relative SL_2_FRP scenes (both SLSTR-A and SLSTR-B);
- Discard all scenes that do not contain active fire pixels;



S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 078 – S3B Cycle No. 059

Ref.: S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059

Issue: 1.0

Date: 07/12/2021

Page: 41

Select and download matching MODIS MOD14 data with overpass time within ± 6 minutes of those of SLSTR and covering the same area of interest, and discard all scenes that do not have a matching MOD14 product;

- Restrict observations to a scan angle of ±30° or equivalent pixel area of 1.7 km² to avoid edge-of-swath data, and restrict to the common area of detection between the two products;
- Discard all scenes that do not contain active fire pixels after the restriction step;
- Re-project the MODIS pixels to the SLSTR Level 1b data grid. If multiple MODIS active fire pixels (AFP) are present in the same equivalent SLSTR grid cell, their combined FRP is used;
- Evaluate SLSTR FRP commission fire pixels, i.e., when there is a fire pixel in the SLSTR grid without any MOD14 fire pixel in a 7x7 window around it;
- Evaluate SLSTR FRP omission fire pixels, i.e., when there is a MOD14 fire pixel without any SLSTR fire pixel in a 7x7 window around it;
- Find and evaluate fire pixels detected by both sensors.

Part 2, Fire Cluster FRP comparison between SLSTR FRP and MODIS MOD14:

- Apply an atmospheric correction to MODIS FRP data, calculated using transmittance and water vapour content of the column above the fire pixel;
- Starting from the fire pixels detected by both sensors, find all the fire clusters detected by both SLSTR and MODIS, i.e., groups of one or more pixels spatially adjacent to each other and corresponding to a single fire; cases where a single SLSTR cluster corresponds to multiple MOD14 clusters and/or vice versa are merged together and the total FRP is used;
- Compute the total FRP for all active fire pixels in each fire cluster for MODIS and SLSTR data.
- Check for cloud/water/detection flags around each fire cluster that might affect the FRP value; if none is present, the cluster is flagged as well-detected;
- If necessary, check the SLSTR S7-S8 difference for possible issues and mismatches with the detected fire clusters;
- Generate statistics and analysis based on all the fire clusters detected by both MODIS and SLSTR.

Using the procedure delineated above, fire pixels from two areas of high fire activity between 1st September 2021 and 30th November 2021 were aggregated and compared. In particular, the two areas of interest are: South America, and the shouthern portion of Africa, see Figure 23. From around four thousand SLSTR scenes encompassing these areas, around 140 products which respected all the criteria delineated above were selected to perform this analysis. A summary of the results is reported in Table 7.

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 078 – S3B Cycle No. 059

Ref.: S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059

Issue: 1.0

Date: 07/12/2021

Page: 42

Table 7: Summary of the inter-comparison between SLSTR FRP and MODIS FRP.

Variable	Value	
Number of commission AFP	12,901 (45% of Total SLSTR AFP)	
Number of omission AFP	1,960 (6.8% of Total SLSTR AFP)	
FRP of commission AFP (MW)	52,539	
FRP of omission AFP (MW)	101,023	
Number of SLSTR AFP detected by both sensors	15,714 (55% of Total SLSTR AFP)	
Number of MOD14 AFP detected by both sensors	6,393 (76% of Total MOD14 AFP)	
Total number of AFP detected by SLSTR	28,615	
Total number of MOD14 AFP	8,353	
Mean number of SLSTR AFP per cluster	5.6	
Total SLSTR FRP within clusters (MW)	159,296	
Mean SLSTR FRP per cluster (MW)	60.9	
Median SLSTR FRP per cluster (MW)	22.4	
Mean number of MOD14 AFP per cluster	2.1	
Total MOD14 FRP within clusters (MW)	146,134	
Mean MOD14 FRP per cluster (MW)	55.9	
Median MOD14 FRP per cluster (MW)	15.6	
Mean bias of FRP per cluster (MW)	5.0	
Median of FRP scatter per cluster (MW)	4.8	
Root-mean-square deviation of FRP per cluster	116	
25-50-75 percentiles of SLSTR clusters FRP	8.6, 15.6, 36.7	
25-50-75 percentiles of MOD14 clusters FRP	11.7, 22.4, 48.9	



S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report

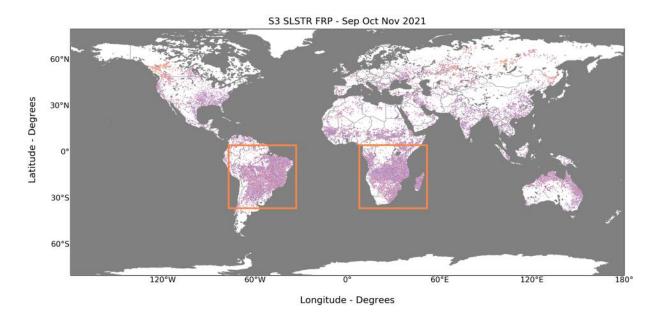
S3A Cycle No. 078 - S3B Cycle No. 059

Ref.: S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059

Issue: 1.0

Date: 07/12/2021

Page: 43



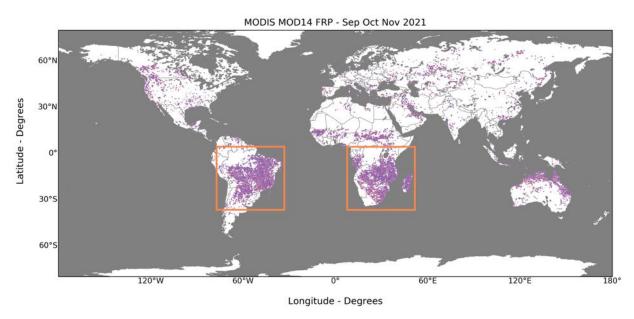


Figure 23: Areas of high fire activity selected for the inter-comparison. The basemap shows night-time fires detected by SLSTR (top) and MODIS (bottom) for the months of September, October, and November 2021

Overall, there is good agreement between SLSTR FRP and MODIS FRP, as can be seen in Table 7. The comparison shows that SLSTR detects in general more fire pixels than MODIS (28,615 vs 8,353), albeit many of them with very low FRP. Furthermore, there is a large number of commission fire pixels and a low number of omission fire pixels, 45% and 6.8%, of the total amount of SLSTR AFPs, respectively. Such pixels indicate fires that were detected only by one sensor, however, these are not necessarily incorrect/missed detections. It is important to highlight, in fact, that the two sensors observe the scenes at slightly different times (the MODIS product has to be within an interval of ± 6 minutes with respect to the SLSTR acquisition). This difference in time translates into different conditions of the observed fires and also of the cloud coverage. A fire could move, increase/decrease in extent and power, whereas clouds

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 078 – S3B Cycle No. 059

Ref.: S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059

Issue: 1.0

Date: 07/12/2021

Page: 44

could cover different portions of the image. On the other hand, a fraction of these pixels may represent real fires that are undetected by MODIS but are detected by the SLSTR product - for example because of the use of the smaller pixel footprint F1 channel — or vice versa. For these reasons, the reported values should not be interpreted as full validation, bur rather as indication of the consistency between the two sensors. A summary of results per dataset for omission, commission, and fire pixels detected by both sensors is visualised in Figure 24.



S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 078 – S3B Cycle No. 059

Ref.: S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059

Issue: 1.0

Date: 07/12/2021

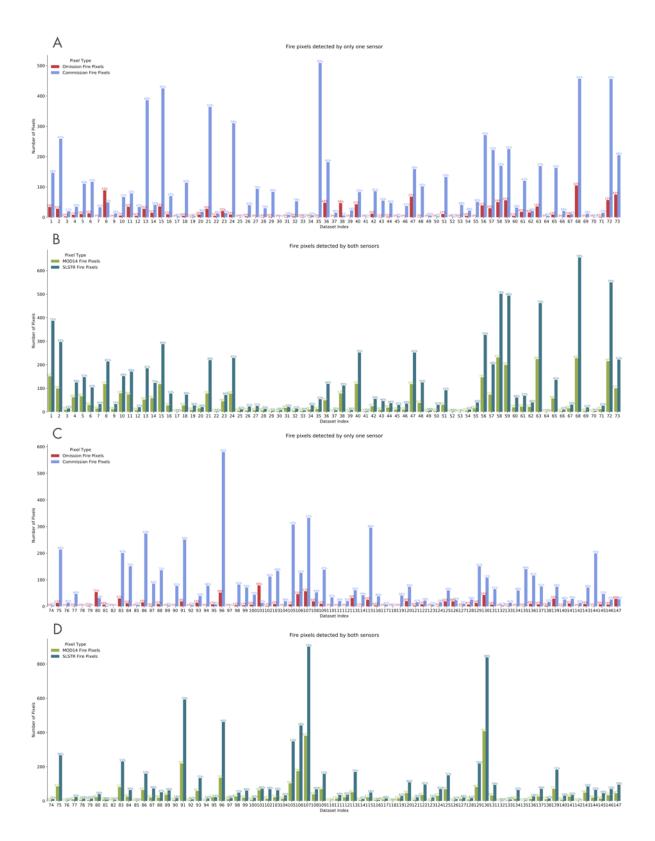


Figure 24: Amount of fire pixels detected only by one sensor (A and C) and by both sensors (B and D), per dataset. The percentages on top of each bar represent the proportion of pixels for that bar with respect to the total amount of fire pixel per dataset.



S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 078 – S3B Cycle No. 059

Ref.: S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059

Issue: 1.0

Date: 07/12/2021

Page: 46

The distribution of FRP for fire clusters detected by both sensors is quite similar between SLSTR and MODIS (see Figure 25), even though MODIS exhibits a higher peak for low FRP values and SLSTR shows a higher curve for intermediate values. Similarly, the results of a robust regression between the FRP values given by the two sensors are close to the one-to-one line, as can be seen in Figure 26, and the fire clusters appear quite similar, albeit with a few outliers. Generally, SLSTR appears to detect more fire pixels than MODIS for the same fire clusters, many of them with very low FRP, and the total FRP of all clusters is higher for SLSTR (see Table 7), although this number is heavily affected by a few outliers with high FRPs. Contrary to the case of omission/commission fire pixels, the cluster analysis includes a step for checking the relevant flags associated with the fire detection, in particular those related to water or clouds in the background window around the fire cluster. Thus, results of the cluster analysis are more robust against differences in the atmospheric conditions or cloud masking algorithm. Nonetheless, the detections could still have been affected by the fact that the different sensors do not observe the fires exactly at the same time and are not perfectly equivalent. Hence, some fluctuations are expected.

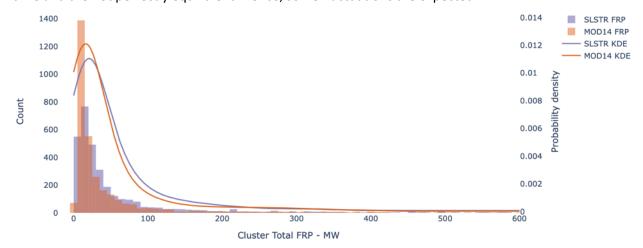


Figure 25: Distribution of the FRP for fire clusters detected by both sensors. The lines represent kernel density estimates (KDE) computed over the barplot.

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 078 – S3B Cycle No. 059

Ref.: S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059

Issue: 1.0

Date: 07/12/2021

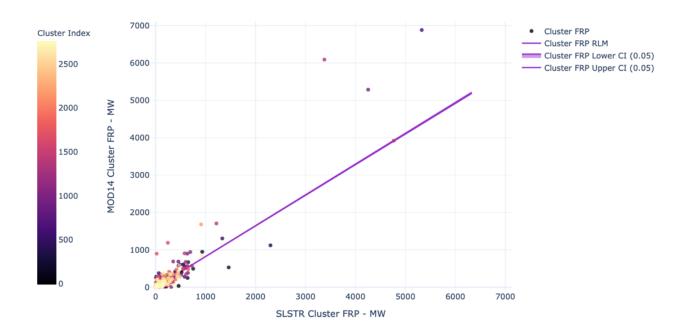


Figure 26: Scatterplot between the FRP of fire clusters detected by both sensors. SLSTR values are reported on the x-axis, whereas MODIS ones are on the y-axis. The regression line (with a shaded 0.05 confidence interval) is obtained with a robust linear method (RLM), which is less affected by outliers. The scatterpoints are color-coded according to their cluster number, so that they can be traced back to the original datasets.

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 078 – S3B Cycle No. 059

Ref.: S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059

Issue: 1.0

Date: 07/12/2021

Page: 48

7 Events

7.1 SLSTR-A

SLSTR-A was switched on and operating nominally during the cycle, with SUE scanning and autonomous switching between day and night modes, except for the following events:

- ❖ 1st November 2021, 00:00-00:10 data gaps caused by radio frequency interference
- ❖ 4th November 2021, 07:05-07:15 possible pointing errors due to scheduled in-plane manoeuvre
- ❖ 9th November 2021, 08:33-08:39 data gaps caused by radio frequency interference

7.2 SLSTR-B

SLSTR-B was switched on and operating nominally during the cycle, with SUE scanning and autonomous switching between day and night modes, except for the following events:

❖ 18th November 2021, 19:27-19:32 – data gaps caused by radio frequency interference



S3 SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report

S3A Cycle No. 078 – S3B Cycle No. 059

Ref.: S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-078-059

Issue: 1.0

Date: 07/12/2021

Page: 49

8 Appendix A

Other reports related to the Optical mission are:

S3 OLCI Cyclic Performance Report, S3A Cycle No. 078, S3B Cycle No. 059 (ref. S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-078-059)

All Cyclic Performance Reports are available on MPC pages in Sentinel Online website, at: https://sentinel.esa.int

End of document